THE STATE OF EUROPE.

Frem Our Own Correct

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 30, 1856. The public was yesterday startled by the telegraphic report from Trieste that an unfortunate securrence at Canton in China has, by this time, probably involved England in a new war with China. The affair arose again from the protection so easily granted by English Consuls in the East to natives, who as soon as they think themselves eatitled to the use of the English flag, become insolent and spurn their native authorities. The Chinese authorities, on the other hand, do not easily acknowledge the immunities granted by the foreign Censuls, and collis ons must oftenresult from the conflicting claims of jurisdiction. Besides, the present Governor of Canton seems to be a hotcaded Chinese, deeply despising the red haired barbarians, and opposing a passive resistance to the aggression of England. Accordingly, the reports say that, though Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, unable to get a suitable satisfaction for the detention of the crew of a "lorcha" sailing under British celors, had bembarded the town and breached the city wall and captured the forts of the Bocca, Yeb, the Chinese Governor, had not given any signs of submission. Thus the difficulty is not solved but ingreased by the hostile demonstration through which the Admiral thought to settle the question, and the English nation, sick of Eastern wars, feels somewhat uncomfortable at the prespect of the stand-still of commerce and of an increase in the price of tea and silk. The Persian expedition is likewise very unpalatable to the public, and may likely embarrass the Government at the next meeting of Parliament on the 3d of February. Still, Lord Palmerston has already resolved to dissolve Parliament in June or July, and will, therefore, not pay any particular attention to the dying speeches of the members, so much the more as the Conservative camp is utterly disorganized, the party having lost all its confidence in both their leaders, Lord Derby and Disraeli. As to the Paris Conferences, Lord Palmerston has evidently succeeded in his schemes, there being no question any longer about the retention of Bolgrad and of the Serpents Islands by Russia. These will be g ven up to Moldavia and Turkey, but Russia gets in exchange a narrow and thinly inhabited strip of land between the rivers Yalpouk and Yalpoushek, which, according to the original treaty,

ought to have belonged to Moldavia. The Neufchatel question is by far more serious. The Embassadors and Charges of the United States both at Berlin and Berne have endeavored to arrange the difficulties. They cooperate most heartily with England, offering their good offices be the parties concerned. Until now, however, their efforts have been all in vain. The King of Prussia remains stubborn, in the hope that the well-known conservative spirit of the Federal Council may, at the eleventh hour, acknowledge his claims. But Frederick William is certainly mistaken in his calculation, since the Federal Counail is nothing but the true expression of the Swies nation, and whatever be the party divisions in the several Cantons, and however strong be the desire of the wealthier classes to remain in peace with all the world, still the honor and independence of the Republic outwergh all the secondary points of view, and we may safely state that Switzerland never was more strongly united against the enemy and better prepared to encounter any attack than now. We perceive that the Canton Berne has voted an unlimited credit for the outfit, not only of its leg d contingent but of a volunteer corps, and the Canton Wandt (Vaud) equips eighteen battalions of militia above the contingent. At Geneva the contest between Protestants and Catholics, and between aristoeracy and democracy, has at once been abandoned; the students of the different Universities. and the Turner Societies, enrol themselves in separate corps; and the Neufchatel Republicans claim it as a favor to form the vanguard of the army. Even the Canton of Friburg, the most reactionary portion of the confederation, has not shown any symptoms of backwardness. We may, therefore, within a fortnight, see the Swiss armament comnumbers as to startle the arregance of the King of Prussia. Besides, the people of Southern Germany do not like to see Prussian troops marching through their terribory, which cannot fail to become the basis of the military operations. Several of the members of the Würtemberg Diet have, therefore, protested against such an eventuality, and though the princes of southern Germany have already given permission to the King of Prussia to pass through their dominions, the bad spirit created by this measure among their subjects cannot fail to act powerfully upon their minds, and to urge them toward the device of some mediation. Such are the reasons which induce the moneyed classes all over Europe to believe that the threatened rupture may soon be healed without in-Bieting either loss or humiliation upon Switzerland. The Republic will, however, scarcely be able to svoid a loan, but such is the credit of Switzerhand that offers to the extent of 160,000,000 of france have actually been made to the Federal Council by the bankers of Germany and France.

As to Italy, the Emperor of Austria pursues his policy of conciliation, and allows now even some of the Refugees to return to their country. The King of Naples, on the other hand, has been hardened by his recent escape from assassination, and main-

tains his terroristic rule. From Greece we hear of a new and important discovery, unless it is a hosx. Dr. Landerer, a medical man at Athens, announces that he has discovered a specific against sea-sickness. He gives from ten to twelve drops of chloroform in water and assumes that in most cases it removes nausea at once, or certainly on taking a second dose. It is alleged that it was tried on twenty passengers, on a very rough voyage from Zea to Athenseighteen of whom were cured by one dose. The two remaining ladies were able to resist the feeling of illness after the second dose. The remedy being simple enough, the medical profession in the United States may easily ascertain its true value.

The French Credit Mobilier makes great efforts to influence the press in England and Germany in its favor. Here at London they have secured The Morning Chronicle and some penny papers, who are to write up the Russian railway scheme.

BARNUM AT LONDON.

Cerrespondence of The N. Y. Tribune. LONDON, Dec. 30, 1856. Nothing can be more gratifying than the good feeling which has been created in this country by the beautiful compliment of the American Government in returning the Resolute as a present to the Queen. The United States stand one hundred per cent higher in English estimation than they have done since the Revolution. In fact, America is in everybody's mouth, and we are prenouseed a nation of noble hearts and generous sympathies. The Queen has commanded for her pri wate gallery s picture of her "meeption" on board

the Resolute, as a memorial of what is termed "a most tional courtesy." The picture will include portraits of the various members of the Royal family, and of Capt. Hartstene and the American Royal family, and of Capt. Hartstene and the American afficers who accompanied him. Pusch has an engraving representing the presentation, headed "Britanais" and J. nathan—Mother and child doing we'l." Jonation is in the act of handing over the Resolute to Britanais, while Punch parts him on the back, and exclaims, "That's a good boy! His heart's in the right place." Britannia wishes Jonathan "a merry Christines and many hang new years."

"n as aid many happy new years."

Barnum is in Loncon as the agent of Cordella Howard. This being the season of panomine there is little chance of his securing an engagement for her before March. He is said to be in low spirits and bad health. Even Tom Thumb, who is exhibiting here on his own account, suffers pecuniarily from Barnum's book. The English are a matter-of-fact people, and what the Americans laugh at as an amus ng "humbug" they seriously denounce as a "vile impection." Hencethe press here denounce Barnum and Tom Thamb in the same heath. The Landon Atlas of Saturday, in press here denousee Barnum and Tom Thamb in the same breath. The London Atlas of Saturday, in speaking of the latter, says: "Ba.num's Confessions "have certainly opened the eyes of the public, and "none but the idle and foolish will now be likely to attend the "General's" levees. If they want to see "sights there are plenty in this large city that they will "not afterward be ashamed of having vicited." Poor Barnum! He "went up like a racket," but his injudicious book and his crazy clock spectlations brought him "down like the stick."

dicious book and his crazy clock speculations brought him "down like the stick."

London is dull at present, as the aristocracy are cut of town and do not return until Parliament meets in February. Our Christmas Holidays however, are unusually gay, and the theaters are nightly througed with eager admirers of the annual pantomimes. You may look for a large emigration of the better class of Eulish farmers early in the Spring. The increased war taxes cause the industrious middle classes, with large families, to turn anxious eyes to that country where labor is high and land chesp. The simple announce labor is high and land chesp. The simple announce ment that Kansas was a Free St. to would add. large ly to that emigration and anxious desire. ALEXIS.

NORTHERN REVOLUTIONARY CONVEN TION.

EVENING SESSION.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WORCESTER, Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1857. The Convention assembled at 7 o'clock, a Bradley Hall, which was crowded to excess. Gen. Higginson read letters from Mr. G. R. Russell and J. shua R. Giddings.

Mr. STEPHEN FOSTER was the first speaker. He rose, he said, to make a few remarks on the two questions which were prominent before us. First, Whether it is desirable to dissolve the Union? and, secondly, What are the best means by which we can accomplish this object? He said there was vastly more Disunion feeling than Dispnien knowledge. The men by whom this revolution could be accomplished were not here-you could not get them here-but if you could show them how to act they would soon testify to their political faith. Very few men, he said, do not admit he necessity of revolution; in fact, a man must be either a fool or a knave not to admit it [laughter]; for if ever there was cause for revolution, since Adam, we had it in our country. We rob from millions of men rights, property, political and In America, 4,000,000 are forsocial privileges. bidden to read the Bible-to educate them is a crine-and yet we are falling down on our hypocrine—and yet we are falling down on our hypocritical knees of every seventh day and thanking God we are not like other people! We affiliate with men who are clothed by selling mothers and little children, who buy Bibles with the price of human blood! The speaker thought the only truth in their prayers was, that they were not like other people; for, thank God, no other people were so hypocritical and so vile [Laughter].

inder these circumstances do we not pay too high a price for the Union. The highest price man can pay for anything is sacrifice of honor and duty property is nothing in comparison—and these we surrender for Union. It is our theory that Gov ernment was instituted for the benefit of all: that all men have a right to participate in the Governbut what is our practice! Four millions of our countrymen have no rights-are known to the Gov ernment only as property—how, then can we sup-port such a system without a sacrifice of honor and The speaker had sought in vain to find some way for a man to recognize this Government by voting, without soiling his honor and trampling hypocritically on his principles-false to all byperitically on his principles—larse to all his cherished theories. The Government—put what construction on the Constitution you may—is an instrument of oppression, and those who uphold it are guilty of keeping the slave in bendage. The Republicans are as guilty as the Southern Democrats. Fremont pledged himself to uphold Slavery during four years, if ejected. His followers, thereduring four years, if elected. His followers, there fore, indersed that Institution, where it already

exists by the law of the oppressor.

He thought the resolutions sectional; he was a National man and a Democrat, and against all geographical distinctions and separations [Laughter]. He thought a geographical separation impossible; we don't want a separation, but a revolution-to dethrone the tyrants of South Carolina and Massachusetts; for he was as willing to be in political union with the slave-breeders of Virginia as with the slave-catchers of Massachusetts. He wanted a moral dissolution; a union with the slaves against the masters, to dethrone the tyrants, with the sword of the spirit if possible, but with the bayonet if necessary. We want honest, consistent men he preferred a sincere devil to a hypocritical Chris We want honest, consistent men; tian. He wished to induce the people to dissolve the political union with the slaveowners, and make a new union with the slaves. His idea of accom-plishing this plan was to induce the people to cre-ate a new Government, to supersede the present. It was our duty to discover some plan to accom-plish our object by the ballot-box, without dishonor, and without upholding the present Constitution. He was in favor of cutting the cord which binds the State of Massachusetts to the tug of Union, and then sailing northward, instead of to the region of the taskmaster. He proposed the organization of a political party outside of the Constitution and Union, whose candidates, if elected, would be pledged to administer the State Government without recognizing the Federal Government and Constitution. You will thus obtain the true verdict of the people on this question. The speaker enlarged advantages of this nevel scheme, and concluded by reading five resolutions embodying his

The fifth resolution is in these words: Revieed, I but this Convention recommends, as the first event toward the accomplishment of this object, the organization in each of the States of a political party outside of the present Constitution, and Union—a party whose candidates shall be publicly pleaged, in the event of their election, to ignore the Federal for event must, for relies an oath to its Constitution, and to make their respective States free and independent communities.

WENDELL PHILLIPS then took the platform and was received with lend applause. We are essen-ially two rations, said, be, and it is always wise o have that in form which we have in essence. All shams are evils. Judging the North and the South by the fairest test, its press, no man could deay that we were two nations. Mark the whole tone of the Southern press in regard to the Sumner outrage, and where could they find in the literature of France or England such language toward the riva nation, even when those two peoples were at the widest point of disunion? Even when we thought the nation had reached its nadir of infamy in Webster, and Calboun, and Clay, no decent man went into the Senate chamber armed; but now, no man went there intending to speak his honest thoughts, without a revolver under his cloak, and did not venture into the street save in the company of friends to guard against assassination. The Union had brought the nation to this.

Fin what had the North ever open succession, on They were dejeated on the Missouri question, on Florida, Louisiana, Texas, the Fogitive-Slave law, and the only seeming success the Nebraska bill; and the only seeming success they had ever had was the vindication of the freedem of debate in Congress, and the result of that triumph was written in the assassination of Charles Sumper. That had been the result of the past 50 years of our history, and what reason had we to spect that the 50 years to come, if we continued the same relation, would show a different result

Mr. P. then referred to the letter of Mr. Gid-dirgs, extracts from which had been read, characterizing it as far more philosophical, and indicating a wiser appreciation of the Anti-Slavery movement

than that of Senator Wilson. He had had that wisdom beaten into him by the experience of 20 years of gallant battle in behalf of the right. That had been his normal school [Cheers]. He (Giddings) knows the use of just such an enterprise as that in which they were engaged. He was sorry to say that Henry Wilson did not seem to know it, or else he had been frightened out of the willingness to confess it by Mr. Brown. That letter of Senator Wilson was written and for Worsenter hat for Wash. son was written, not for Worcester, but for Washington—he wants to use it the next time he is attached in the Senate [Applause]. Mr. Giddings recognizes the fact that the future may call for something higher than the old party organizations,

and acknowledges the necessity of a preparation for it. That was what he wanted of a political party. The difficulty with the Republican party is that it acts purely and systematically on the defensive, whereas the only true policy of a minority was ag-

whereas the only true policy of a minority was agression—never to stop to explain or apologize, or tell why they struck the blow, but leave the other party to find out by the result.

Having praised Mr. Giddings, Mr. P. said he wanted to criticise him a little. His position was that they should stay in the Union, to purify themthat they should stay in the Union, to purify them-selves, and when that was done they could say to the South, abolish Slavery or take yourselves off. Why not go out and do it alone? The South could not help them much in the process of purification. If Mas-achusetts should go on without the aid of Mr. Broeks, he thought she could purify herself full as quickly [Laughter]. Suppose one of the Siamese twins should die, and the other, sickened by the corruption to which he was bound, should by the corruption to which he was bond, and they apply to the physicians to sever the bond, and they should say "No! Wait till you are perfectly well, then then we will cut you off!" That is the phiand then we will cut you off!"

lesophy of Mr. Giddings.

He wants to replace the Government where it was in 1789. Suppose that was done; they would then stand just where their fathers did, with the same Constitutiou, the same literature, the same blood, the same customs and habits about us, and who could assure them they would not come to the same result! They had tried the experiment once and failed: why should they go back and put themselves in the same circumstances again, with the certainty, almost, of reaching the same end? W had as good men then as we are likely to have now but they could not say what Mr. Giddings say must be said when the North is purified, and what cardid man weuld expect us to do better in the future, with the same influences at work on all

All he asked of the people was, to take the subject of dissolution into consideration—to consider how it could be brought about, and what consequences would be likely to flow from it. not make crises, but we can prepare for them. God in his providence lets the South give us the texts; all we have to do is to preach the sermons He did not expect to get all the thirty-one States in favor of a dissolution; but if they got only one State out of the Union, they broke the arch. He wanted to bring public opinion here in Massachu-setts up to that point that if Henry Wilson or Charles Summer was shot for speaking our senti ments in the Senate Chamber, the State would rise up and declare, "We send you no more Senators
"until the Senate washes out the stain of blood;" and if the Supreme Court overrules the decision in the Med case, we could put such a Judge upon the bench as will defy the Supreme Court, and put Massachusetts judicially out of the Union, as had been done in Wisconsin [applause]—God bless

It had been asked how they should dissolve the Union except by the ballot-box! He expected to have the Union dissolved for him, without going to have the Union dissolved for him, without going to the ballot-box. What he wanted was, that Yan-kee tongues should be let loose—that the people should be left free to estimate the value of the Union—to take down this lofty picture, and look at it, not in the glare of gas, but in the light of a clear conscience: see how it will influence the slave him-self, and what bearing it will have upon the independence of Northern minds. He had spoken of deepont in the afternoon. Look at Everett, the Plato of Massachusetts," the bright consummate flower in the republic of letters- what a slave h He undertook to tell the story of Washington, whose great glory it is that, though suck in the corruption of a criminal institution, he dared to leave on record an emphatic and eloquent protest against the crime from which he was break away; and yet the "State of Massachu setts," whose feet had been baptized in the soil of every battle-field of Freedom, from Bunker Hill to Yorktown, went from city to city, and from State to State, and "remembered to forget" that Washington ever uttered an Anti-Slavery word.
That is the result of the Union—it takes the main spring out of scholarship. So with Pierpont, when he published the second edition of his "First-Clas Book" and left out every Anti-Slavery word. Were they not at liberty to try to save the future Ever-etts and Fierponts! And who should say that the temptation that bowed down Pierpont, with the laurels of fifty well-fought fields on his brow, shall not prove omnipotent over all our literary men in the future? Were they not at liberty to prepare an Anti-Slavery feeling, inevitable, aggressive, in-telligent, determined to be stopped by no obstacle, frightened by no superstitious reverence, but to reach the hovels of the Carolinas, no matter how many parchmests are stretched over the doors?

who says this is treasen! It ought to be. The Yankee blood runs naturally to treasen—to anything that seeks to seal his lips. When a man calls us traiters, said Mr. P., I know he is a regular descendant of George 111. and Lord North. Old Dr. Beecher said he liked the epithet "Calvinism," ecause Calvin had the same objections thrown at him that were thrown at St. Paul. By that rule Garrison is John Hancock come in a new body, for

Garrison is John Hancock come in a new body, for he stirs up the same objections that were raised against that patriot [Applause].

Cherish these meetings, said Mr. Phillips, in conclusion. Spread them; repeat them in defiance of parties and partisan leaders; sound on in the discussion of this question; let the plummet down; try all the formulas of logic. It may be that at last, as in the Arabian story, some fortunate tongue may pronounce, accidentally, the magic charm that will make the door of the Bastile fly open. You have only to go on. I claim the right to investiwill make the door on. I claim the right to investi-gate! Growl, Mr. Wilson, if you will; you can-tot stop my Yankee right to ask questions. I got it from the old hulk of the Mayllower; it was planted on Plymouth Rock, and there it stands; and as long as a Yankee tongue wags, there never shall be a sin so popular, so deeply planted, so om-nipotent, nor so delusive to the ambition of Sena-ters, that it can bribe every Yankee tongue to keep still; and if there be but one wagging, it will yet call the vegrant courage of Yankeedom back, and nake us worthy to keep Bunker Hill still in the

State [Leud applause].

Mr. Ph.LSBURY, after some humorous remarks about New-Hampshire, the native State of Webter, of Pierce, "that last of all creatures," of Senator Wilson, a good State to emigrate from o that account, reviewed the history of the Auti-Slavery n-ovement from the nomination of Birney till the Republican defeat; showing how, in his opinion, from a high moral ground, political parties and gradually come down till they did not deserve -upport from earnest Anti-Slavery men; how Anti-Slavery had been repeatedly defeated when it illied itself to political organization; and how, therefore. Abolitionists ought to seek a more feetnal remedy-Dissolution of the Union. The resolutions reported this morning were

A State Committee was appointed.

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After some further short speeches, by less prominent agitators, and songs from the Hutchinson Family, the Convention adjourned.

J. R.

FORENOON SESSION. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WORCESTER, MASS., Jan. 15, 1857, Mr. Parker was not present, but sent a letter. As Mr. Parker is not only a very prominent member of the radical Arti-Slavery party, but one of the greatest ateliects of the age, I subjoin his "hurrygraphs" on the policy and duty of disselution of the Union:

PARKER ON DISONION. RAIL ROAD CARS FROM NEW HAVEN TO BOSTON, &

My Dear Hississes: I have no time but cur time, see no time but cur time, and no space but the railroad, so you will excase me in y letter be writ with a penul, and dared between nowhere and everywhere. I cannot attend your Convention to marrow, as other business takes me elsewhere. Let I am glad you have called it, for the South has so leng cried "Wolf," "wolf," and frightened every sheepish politician at the North, that it is time some body abould let those creatures have a glimpse at the real animal, and see how the South will like his looks. I once heard of a very honest, sober and excellent sort of a man, who was unequally yoked with one of the most shrewish mates that ever cursed soul or body. She was thriftless, idle, drunken, dirty, lewd, shrift-veiced, with a tongue which went ever, night and day, and was, besides, feeble bodied and ugly to look upon. Mcreover, she beat the children, starved them, and would not allow them even to attend school or to go to meeting, but brought up the girls in loose ways. Whenever the good man ventured to remonstrate a little, and took the part of one of his own children, the termagant, who came of no good stock herself, but had an "equivocal generation," called him a "beggar," a "greasy mechanic," an "Abolitionist," and with ghestly oaths told him he was "not fit company for a lady of her standing;" and if he found fault with her standing and character she would leave his bed and board forever, and let his old house fall about his eas for him. She justified her conduct by quoting old ends of Scripture. She had "divine authority" for all she was doing. "Wannt there Jezebel in the Oild Preverbe speak of just sach a woman as she was? and was there not another great creature in scarlet

heart of Solomon, and his head too? did not the book of Proverbs speak of just such a woman as she was? and was there not another great creature in scarlet spoken of in the New Testament? The book of Ravelarion was on her side." So the shrew raised her broom-stick and heat the poor hengecked husband till he apologized as humbly as any Republican Member of Congress in 1856 or 57. He "did not intend to interfere with her beating his sons or prostituting his girls; he thought her interpretation of the Bible was right—there were probably just such women as she in Sodom and Gomorran;" he begged "she would not leave his house." She "might beat him—he was a non-resistant; but he hoped she would not strike too hard, for it really hurt his feelings."

bard, for it really hurt his feelings."
So it went on till the house became a nuisance to the neighborhood, and the submissive husband was everyneighborhood, and the submissive husband was everywhere looked upon as a cowardly sneak. But, one
day, he made up his mind to make a row or spoil a
home, and, with his ox-whip in his hand, thus addressed
the shrew: "Madam, I shall treat you gently, for your
wickedness is parily my fault; but I tarn over a new
leaf to-day. Either you become a good wife or else
you leave my house, and that forever, with the little
bundle of property you brought into it. I shall take
the children. Take five minates to make up your mind.
Go or stay, just as you like."

To the amazement of the man she fell down at his
feet, werping bitterly, promised all manner of good

keeping his sheep and junketing with his neighbors. No. "So the Lord said to him, Down into Egypt with "you; meet Pharach face to tace, and bring up all "lerael into the lend I shall give you. It is not "enought o save your own souts alive, but your breth-"ten also, with their wives and little ones." Why, even that henpecked husband in the story had too much stuff to desert his sons and daughters, and run away from their ugly dam. No, sir; the North must do well by those four millions of slaves, and those four millions of "yeor whites;" we must bring the mixed multitude even out of the inner house of bondage—peaceably, if we can; foreibly, if we must.

But, if you insist on separation, and will make discountion the basis of agitation, why, I think much good will come of it. Let me give a hint as to the line of demarkation between the two new nations. I would say—Freedom shall take and keep: 1. The land east of the Chesapeake Bay; 2, All that is north of the Potense and the Ohio, 3, Alithat is west of the Mississippi—i. e., all the actual Territories, with the right of reversion in Mexico, Nicaragua, and the rest of New-Mexico; the entire States of Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas, with the part of Louisiana west of the Mississippi.

It ink the North will not be content with less than this. Nay, I am not sure that in case of actual separation. Vicainia and Kentucky would not begus to let

I think the North win hot december of actual sepa-tities. Nay, I am not sure that in case of actual sepa-nation, Virginia and Kentucky would not beg us to let the supertating knife go clear down to North Carolina and Tennessee, and cut there, for I think there is too much Freedom yet in the northernmest of the Slave States to consent to be left to perish with the general

I believe it how he longer. The second state will so leng. I am sure the North will not much longer better fortest. I think we shall not consent to have Democracy turned out of the American house, and allow deep otism to six and occupy therein. If the North and despotism to sit and occupy therein. If the North and the South ever do lock horns and push for it, there is the South ever do lock must be ditch. One weights seven-teen millions, the other eleven millions; but, besides, the Southern animal is exceedingly weak in the whole hind-quarters, four millions in weight; not strong in the fore-quarters, of the same bulk; and stiff only in the neck and head—of which Bully Brooks is a fair sample; while the Northern creature is weak only in the teck and horns, which would become stiff enough in a little time.
Yours for the Right, any how.
THE ODORB PARKER.

SAMUEL J. MAY, jr., after expressing his delight at the assembling of a Convention for the dissolution of the Union, proceeded to advocate that measure, on the ground that loyalty to the Union was treason to Laber'y: because, by remaining in a confederacy with slaveholders, breeders and traders, we were responsible for their crime, and partners in their disgrace. The idea of treason ought to be trampled under foot; we should act as old Adams acred in the House of Representatives when the slaveholders tried to cow him down on his presenting the petition for the dissolution of nion-assert our right, constitutional right, to tear down as well as erect constitutions; we ough to go to Russia and be slaves if we have no right to say what we please of this man-made Union. We ought not to leave this question to our chil dren-such a course was cowardly and impolitic.

discontent. She ordered him to hold his tongue.
"No," said he, "never as long as I have the spirit of a men will I be still" [Roars of inughter] The burband was the North. He concurred with the President of the Convention in believing that it was necessary to create and reorganize a healthier political opinion and party of Freedom; but that

was impossible as long as we continued to uphold the Constitution which supports Slavery and gnaws out the manliness and virtue of the North, and make a us cowards.

It was asked where we could draw the lines of separation. With old Francis Jackson he would ay, let every man begin by drawing them around his own person, and then we would soon extend the sacred circle until it embraced Massachusetts ard all New-England [Applause]. New-England leading, other States would follow in her train. She of berrelf has all the elements of a great nation the industry, intelligence, energy, to develop our internal resources—the power and the courage to defend us against foreign fees [Applause]. But she would not stand alone. There was no fear of that. In God's name, then, let us give such an in petus to this disunion movement-this spirit for new and better Union on the basis of freedom, ustice, righteousness-as can never be mistaken, as justice, rightecusness—as can never be mistaken, as can never be again turned back. This is no question of expediency. We ought to be perfectly indifferent to the hopes or dislikes of the Republicans, for we are the advocates of equal rights to all men everywhere, which they are not. At present we are copartners in a great and infamous scheme for stripping four millions of men and women of their God-given rights-members of a Union which seeks or is employed to make this robbery universal. We have long been and are now the chief meens of sustaining Slavery and giving it vitality. It is not a question of expediency, but duty before high heaven. It is our duty to separate

ourselves new from all connection with the dealers in human fiesh; and if we do not go into the plantations and say to them, "You must liberate your slaves," it is our duty to say to them, "If you will insist in holding your slaves, do it without our

help [Loud spplause].
Mr. Bird, the President, made some additional remarks, in which he gave Mr. Wilson credit for sincerity, but said he viewed everything from Washington stand-point; believed Pierpout's non-sense about the ballot-box -

That executes a freeman's will, As lightning does the will of God"-

in spite of the California stuffing operations and the elections in Kansas; and, in spite of our na-tional history for thirty years past, continues in the delusion that we can accomplish something for Freedom under the Constitution. He excepted Seward, Sumner and Giddings from the charge that the Republican leaders in Congress were sel ing out and lowering the platform of the party. He discussed with much humor the condition of political parties in Massachusetts, where political Anti-Slaveryism has resulted in-the election of

Gardner.
Mr. Garrison, at the close of the session. thanked Mr. Bird for his courage in advocating Disunion and presiding here, although a man of

business and social station. I send the evening's session by this mail, reserv-

DR. BELLOWS AND THE DISUNIONISTS.

The Rev. Dr. Bellows having been invited to attend the Disunion Convention at Worsester, Mass., wrote a letter to the Rev. Mr. Higginson, declining the invitation, and giving his reasons for so doing. The letter is a very long one, but the following synopsis embraces

The invitation was tendered on the basis of a

sermon preached by Dr. B. on the 2d of November

ita pointa:

Go or stay, just as you use.

To the amazement of the man she fell down at his feet, weeping bitterly, promised all manner of good things, and after he had lifted her up, actually began to put the house in order. Sae treated him with respect and the children with considerable tenderness, and for many years they lived together with about as much welfare as man and wife commonly epipy.

I am gled to see any sign of manbood in the North, and I think a fire in the rear of some of our Republican Members of Congress will do them no harm. But I do not myself desire a dissolution of the Union just now. Here is the reason: The North is seventeen millions strong; and the South contains eleven millions whereof four millions are slaves, and four millions are "poor whites." Now, I don't think it quite right for the powerful North to back out of the Union, and leave the four million "poor whites" and the four million slaves to their present condition, with the ghastly consequences which are sure to follow. Men talk a great sequences which are sure to follow. Men talk a gress deal about the compromises of the Constitution, but forget the CUARANTEES of the Constitution. The very forget the CUARANTEES of the Constitution. The very article which contains the ambiguous "rendition clause." has also there plain words: "The United "States shall guarantee a republican form of government to every State in the Union."—Art. 1, sec. 4. If quote from memory. You can look at the passage.] Now, I would perform that obligation before I dissolved the Union. I don't think it would have been quite fair for strong-minded Moses to stay in Middiaa keeping his sheep and junketing with his neighbors. No. "So the Lord said to him, Down into Egypt with the new therear hards face to take, and bring up all

rot of the revered limbs.

I used to think this terrible question of Freedom or Slavery in America would be settled without bloodshed; I believe it now no longer. The South does not seem

dren—such a course was cowardly and supporte.

As to Mr. Parker's story of the termagant wife, he thought it applicable to the Union thirty years ago, but not now. A story he would tell was more applicable to the subject. A man had a wife who ruled him with merciless severity. One day, after he had been soundly beaten by her, he crept under the bed, and cried out and growled out his

ing the afternoon's proceedings-notes of Garrison, Phillips and Higginson-for another letter, J. R.

last. He recognizes the right of the Convention to meet and discuss the question of separation between the Northern and Southern States, and refuses to lend any countenance to the political superstition which makes this topic too sacred for sight or touch. He protests against the atheism which sets the Union above Reason, Morality, and Religion, and entertains no fear as to the results of all the resolutions which the combined intelligence of the Convention might pass in pronouncing the Union "a failure." He is no Disunionist and does not believe the Union to be On the contrary, he believe the Union to be a faiture. On the contrary, he believes the Union to be a great and admirable success, the general prosperity, growth, intelligence, worth, repute and power of the Confederacy having immensely exceeded the best hopes of our federal founders. The South, in her numerous relations to the Confederacy, has centributed her fair share—though in a different line from the North, to this common presperity, and is entitled to our fraternal consideration for her past services in the general interest. Slavery must not be regarded as the sole and parmanent interest of the South. He detests the institution of Slavery, and believes it to be at variance with the will of God and the interests of any region or manent interest of the South. He detests the institution of Slavery, and believes it to be at variance with
the will of God and the interests of any region or
people. He holds too strong a faith in the power of
reason, free discussion and Democratic institutions to
believe that the South will not presently begin to see the
folly and peril of its own nearly fatal fondness for the system. Liberty and Slavery are irreconcilable; but the
North and South represent something more than either
—a common blood, common heroes and patriots, a
common Constitution, a common country. We are
beand together by something stronger than the love of
Liberty or the baired of Slavery—by general interests,
affections and habits—a common origin and an identical history. Slavery and Freedom cannot live permanently tegether; and this is the reason why the
North and South should—that the Liberty of the
call may extinguish the Slavery of the other.
He favors the Union because he loves the
South, and hates Slavery for her sake, because the
Union which now upholds Slavery can as easily and
more humanely and successfully than any other power
stop its extension, and so, perhaps, destroy its life.

full-blooded Arabi the Arabian Bull. AND CLAIMS. Union which now upholds Slavery can as easily and more humanely and successfully than any other power stop its extension, and so, perhaps, destroy its life. The Free States have the power, and have siways had the power, to keep Slavery within its limits, which at any time would probably be death to it in as short a period as it could perish with advantage to whites and blacks. The North is really far more to blame than the South for the extension of Slavery. The South had no power to extend it without our consent; we had full power to prevent that extension without its consent; we have always had the power, and only wanted the wiii. We have the power still, and are bound to exercise it. The South now sees for the first time that the North is in earnest—feels its power, and is determined to exercise it. It has already forced the intellectual leaders and active statesmen of the South for the first time to a step, the next to complete surrender—i. e., the assertion of a code of morals and a style of ressoning entirely and exclusively their own, and which makes them moral and rational outlaws from the public morality of Christencom. The leaders of the Souths in Press are intellectual pirates, and moral fill-busters. The only step left to the South is to send in a flag of truce and propose conditions of surrender. She has shot the last ball in her arsenal, eaten her last biscuit, and may now honerably confess that her position is deeperate, and throw herself upon the mercy of has shot the last bell in her arsenal, eaten nor last be cuit, and may now honerably confess that her potten is desperate, and throw herself upon the mercy the country and the world. In this condition things there is no histlity between the two at tiens of the Union. On the contrary, this he tility reached its head in the last campaig and must now continue as it has beginned in the maintenance of an absolute determinate but the maintenance of an absolute determinate. campaign, and must.

to diminish. To make this certain, nothing is necessary but the maintenance of an absolute determination on the part of the Free States to deny, resist, and prevent the extension of Slavery—Union or no Union. Let our overwhelming strength, supported by the public opinion of the world, be seen and felt, and the South will and nust deeline further connoversy, and yield to an irresistible necessity. The Free States are, by the spirit and letter of the Constitution, by vast superiority in population, by representative rights, and legislative powers, the legitimate controllers both of the foreign and domestic policy of the country. In the sermon to which reference has been made, he says that was very for from expressing a desire for dis-

barians upon the Roman Empire, and with purposes as mysterious and as fraught with good. He confludes his able end cogent letter in showing that the existence of Slavery has, by discussion, done much to further the education of the nation, and that the emigration within the healthy, invigorating and wealthy States of the Union has been increased by the influence of Southern Slavery, confining it north of a certain line from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. Meanwhile, the rights and duties given to the North by

the Constitution are a part of God's mighty providence in the development of our future. We can resist and control the extension of Savery, and this is our great our immediate, our plain, and our sole duty. Doing that, we do all we know, and all we can. Less than

that, we do all we know, and all we can. Less than that is imbecistry, distoyalty, and eternal disgrace. With these entiments i cannot job a your Convention, for I profess none of the ar icles of fair bupon which your call is founded. But as a friend of free debate, and a respecter of conscientions convictions, however unpopular, or unwise, I wish you unlimited liberty of discussion, and anticipate no harm from your conferences to the Republic.

ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON.

The United States Mail Steamship Washington, E.

Cavendy, Commander, with mails, &c., from Bremen

and Southampton Dec. 31, arrived on Tuesday

The Washington brings Capt. Hartstene and Lieu-

enants Stone and Davidson, and 27 men, being the

was very far from expressing a desire for dia-union, or from advocating separation, which he has rever thought practicable, probable or expedient. It was as a threat from the South, that braved discuscodes."

The history of the college has done much toward solving—perhaps it has solved—several important problems in the science of education. It has shown hat with proper supervision the two sexes can be educated with proper supervision that study may be considered. It was as a threat from the South, that braved discussion, not as a proposition from the Nerth, that he espoused it. Our conscientious opposition to the extension of Slavery is not to be abated or colored by fears for the Union, and so far as it depends on the North, we are to stop its extension, let the consequences to the Union—to the North or the South—be what they will. This ground he believes to be the safe ground—the Christian, humane, particile, Constitutional, assectional, Upion-saving ground. The enormous power and intelligence which the West is acquiring—the manifest division of the South into as many schools of Pro-Slavery feeling, as there are at the North of Anti Slavery feeling—these considers ions suggest the wisdom of doing nothing more than our absolute city and safely require, and waiting the developments of Providence and the future, which press on so powerfully and with such promise of relief. The

softe city and safely require, and wanting the developments of Providence and the future, which press on so powerfully and with such promise of relief. The horocope of the South is carrly illegible. The fate of the African race is hieroglyphic. Three millions and a half of people are not to be handled by continuous; they gravitate with a providential tendency, as yet not clearly indicated. Events yet undiscovered, internal necessities now unguessed, new discovered, internal necessities now unguessed, new discoverios at home or abroad, the rise of Prophets, or the awakening of conreces common the Slavendolers, the starting up of a true political genius, or great leader among the blacks—it is in the womb of these possibilities that the real cure for Slavery is now maturing. It is neither co-vardice, sloth, nor fatalism, which prompts such a dependence, but awe in the presence of forces which are as bresistible as the descent of the Northern barbarians upon the Roman Empire, and with purposes as mysterious and as fraught with good. He concludes his able and cogent latter in showing that the existence

prized by the 1,200 young people who are pupils oberlin. Will not some generous friend of populs education present the College with a large and we selected library?

The above statements of the work and wasts of Oberlin College will, of course, suggest the claims of the school. The following facts are added for the consideration of thoughtful men:

The College is out of debt. Whatever is given to 3

work.

The number of pupils the last year was 1,000 and more. It is likely to continue great for many years to come. Newhere can increased facilities for education be made to tell with effect on a greater number of as.

illustrative of trade and commerce in the Creaces illustrative of trade and commerced in the specifications: Jan. 9, 1857.

y, we give the world the benefit of the specifications:
Sale of Jan. 9, 1887.
BULLS.

Sale of Jan. 10, 1887.

MEN.

1 JACK, a mulen, and and one of colour pecker; suremented Lieut. Lynch, and by his world as a thief and runaway, sorted Arabian Bull.

by Lieut, Lynch, and by his imported Arbhan Bull.

Z. LEXINGTON, red, aged
1 year, haif Brahmin, haif Durham, very large and fine growth
3. BRUTUS, white apetted,
aged 1 year, haif Brahmin, haif
Durham
4. LOCOMOTIVE, red, 1 yr.
old, haif Brahmin, half Duryears, a good plantation hand.

officers and men of the Resolute. She has also us

westerly gales over since she left Southampton. Of Sunday last passed a large field of ice.

The Washington has been detained outside, off Land

Island, by a very heavy storm of wind and snow; also a very heavy fog. January 4, lat. 49° 63°, long. 14° 50°

passed brig Flora of Yarmouth, bound east. James, 6, lat. 48° 50', long. 20°, exchanged signals with the

PUBLIC SALES IN NEW-ORLEANS.

The celebrated auctioneer firm of Beard & May of

New-Orleans have invited the special attention of the

public to the following important sales. As they are

tuns of freight and 68 passengers.

The Washington has had a success

American ship Omer Pasha, bound east.

5. ARROW, hay or brown, 1 5. THOMAS, a mulatte, and rear old, half Brahmin, half 13 years, plantation hand. Durham.

6. SELIM, red. 7 menthsold, three-quarters Brahmin, one-about 27 years, fine cook and quarter Arabian, remarkable for growth and beauty.

growth and beauty.

cows.

1. LAURA, red.
4 years old, half
Brahmin and half omiker and superior breeder.
2. ORBA, red. 4 years old.
half Brahmin and half Durham, sood breeder, bred to the Arabian Bull.

Bull. Y. white, 3 years old. S. MARTHA, a black, and Brahmin and haif Durham, 15 years, plantation hand. 3 LILLY, white, or and haif Durham, its years, peaking the bred to a Durham buil.
4 STRAWBERRY, roan, 3 4 PHCEBE, a griffe, aged 24
4 STRAWBERRY, roan, 3 4 PHCEBE, a griffe, aged 24
5 Trans old, half Durham and haif years, plantation hand.

milker, pred to the Arability of the above.

Bull.

5. VESPER, white and red.
2 years old, haif Brahmin and child of the above.

half Durham, bred to the Arabian Bull.

4. HARRIET, a black and Man Bull
6. CYNTHIA, spotted, I year
6. HARRIET, a black, agel
1d. balf Brahmin and half Our- 25 years, plantation hand. SNOW DROP, nearly 7. NANCY, a black, seed 16 nite, 1 year old, half Brahmin years, plantation band.

7. SNOW shift Brahmin years, pantages and half Durham.
8. INDIA, red, 2 years old, three-quarters Brahmin and cone-quarter Durham, bred to took, and is a road field hand; and her daughter
9. FAIRY, red and white, 1
year old, three quarters Brah both fully guaranteed.

FART, 187 of three quarters Braha and one-quarter Durham.

ONORMA, red, 7 mounts
three-quarters Brahmin
one-quarter Durham.

One-quarter Durham.

Three-quarters Brahmin
one-quarter Durham.

Three-quarters Brahmin
one-quarter Durham. uarenteed.

11. JULIANA, a mulatree, 11. HANNA: red, 3 years of definition of the Arabian built of the Arabia

OBERLIN COLLEGE-ITS WORK, WANTS

This College has been quietly performing a great work, yet its character and position are so often misan derstood that a few words in regard to it may not be uninstructive to many readers, even of THE TRIBUSE.

This College was a pioneer in the Anti-Slavery cause, and it has promulgated the doctrines of universal liberty with telling effect. The State of Ohio sad the whole North-West has felt its power. It admits colored pupils to equal privileges with all

others in the institution. For the last twenty years it has had colored students in considerable numbers. Several have graduated from different departments. Some of these are now distinguished as men of thought

Some of there are now unsurgements and culture.

It opens all its courses of study to woman as well as man. Nearly half its students are females. Nearly terry of these have graduated from the College Department, and nearly one hundred and fifty from the Ladier Department.

The institution offers great facilities to those students have a department on themselves for support. By

The institution offers great facilities to those students who are dependent on themselves for support. By manual labor in term time, and teaching or other work during the Winter vacation, every vigorous, healthy, economical student, may nearly support himself. Hundreds of cases of this sort might be quoted, if necessary, in proof of this statement. The whole support of a student at Oberlin need not exceed \$200 a year ment than one half of which he may, if industrious and enterprising, earn himself. For the year ending Nov. 1854, the carnings of the students were at the rate of over \$30,000 a year.

The institution has elevated the standard of comme

The institution has elevated the standard of common schools wherever its influence is full. During the year ending August, 1855, 550 of its pupils were employed more or less in teaching. Most of them exerted a healthful moral as well as educational power on the minds of their pupils. Oberlin College is practically a Normal School as well as a College—sending forth half a thrusand teachers each year.

This institution has sought to exert a positive and vigorous religious influence. It has always asserted the claims of a "higher law," and has with great stocess labored to imbus its pupils with a regard for this "law, which is above all the enactments of human codes."

lems in the science of education. It has shown hat with proper supervision the two sexes can be educated better together than apart; that study may be conjoined with remunerative effort; that thorough dadpline in study need not diequalify men for the study of the important practical questions of the hour; and that the most fearless "free discussion" need not implied to the conference for God and his law.

Oberlin does its work on a great scale. For the years prior to 1852 the average number on its estallagues was about 500. For the last five years the strength has been been over 1.150; and the last catalogue, for 1856-57, numbers 1.216. It may be asiely said that better order or a nobler spirit never prevailed in any school than are found in this great army of pupils.

Such are some of the features of this enterprise. Such is the work it has performed for the last twenty year, and is now performing, with increasing effectiveness. Its wasts.

A few words about the scants of the institutes when Oberlin began its career its principles and aim were exceedingly unpopular. Prejudice then harbord have lingered in the minds of many who now advocate its centime are. For this and similar reasons the College has shared but meaning rip in the public generally.

It has but a partial endowment for its College Present Teach.

It wants have outrun its means greatly.

It has but a partial endowment for its College Professors and Teachers. It needs \$50,000 more to give

fessors and Teachers. It needs \$50,000 more to give them even a moderate permanent support.

Its Theological Department is entirely mendowed. The College needs \$50,000 to endow this Department. The College needs are buildings to take place of decide ones, which were erected at a time when good one could not well be built. It needs additional case, is meet the growing wants of its crowd of students. Indice's hall and a rail for a cabinet of natural history are needed now. These new buildings will cut \$50,000. The Institution needs a great addition to its horary. New and valuable books would be a gift most highly prized by the 1,200 young people who are pupils at

These are some of the most pressing wants of the Institution. ITS CLAIMS.

The College is out of debt. Whatever is given we will not be spunged up in the payment of old claims. The College has land enough for its needs, some buildings, the nucleus of a library, and some chemical and other apparatus. All these make a good beginning. What is needed is aid for carrying on the work and making it as perfect as may be.

All the preliminary work of founding the College's done; the machinery is in full play. All aid given will directly increase the quantity and quality of its work.